Nephro-Urology Monthly
Volume 15 · Issue 4 · e142398

OPEN PEER REVIEW

Correlation of Calcium Metabolic Axis with Urinary Stone Characteristics

Anahita Ansari Djafari, Muhammadhosein Moradi, Mohaddese Malek Mohammadi, Babak Javanmard, Hamidreza Rismanchi

SUBMITTED	REVISED	ACCEPTED	DOI
24 Oct 2023	16 Dec 2023	2 Jan 2024	10.5812/numonthly-142398

About this report

This open peer review (OPR) report shows the public comments made on this article during peer review, by the reviewers, the associate editor and the editor-in-chief, for every revision round, together with the authors' replies. Comments appear only with the consent of the people who wrote them. Reviewers who chose to sign their report are named; the others are shown as "Referee". Comments are edited for language only, and confidential remarks to the editors are not included.

More about open peer review: brieflands.com/knowledgebase/opr

Contents

1 Original submission 2
2 Revision 1 Associate Editor 3
Authors' reply to reviewers 4
Reviewer and editor comments 5

1 Original submission

0 comments

No public comments in this round.

2

Revision 1

AUTHORS' RESPONSE TO REVIEWERS

Authors' reply to reviewers

The next pages contain the authors' point-by-point reply to the comments of this revision round, as submitted with the revised manuscript. It is published as the authors wrote it.

Dear Reviewer,

I appreciate your thoughtful review and the time you've dedicated to evaluating our manuscript. Given the global prevalence of urinary stones and their substantial impact on patient well-being, numerous studies have concentrated on exploring the relationship between urinary stone characteristics and the levels of calcium, phosphorus, and vitamin D. The objective has been to propose enhanced management strategies and preventive measures. However, the current body of literature exhibits a lack of consensus regarding the evaluation of these factors in the serum and their correlation with urinary stone characteristics. Consequently, our study seeks to address this gap by investigating the role of serum calcium, phosphorus, and vitamin D3 levels in conjunction with the characteristics of urinary stones.

Reviewer 1

Comment: *The word (case report) is not mentioned in the title.*

Response: Thank you for your observation. This study, comprising 180 participants divided into two groups with and without urinary stones, is designed as a case-control study. Given this context, the term "case report" might not be appropriate for inclusion in the title. We appreciate your consideration of this aspect.

Comment: *The introduction is insufficient, and more topics should be mentioned.*

Response: Thank you for your comment. We have revised the introduction to provide a more comprehensive overview, addressing the importance of urinary stones and their associated complications in greater detail, as per your suggestion.

Comment: *The data should be given in the form of a graph.*

Response: Thank you for this suggestion. To enhance the presentation of our findings, we have incorporated a bar chart illustrating the prevalence of urinary stones across different levels of serum vitamin D3 (Figure 1). Additionally, a scatterplot depicting the relationship between the maximum size of urinary stones and serum calcium levels (Figure 2) has been included. Following your guidance, we have also added legends for these figures to improve clarity in the manuscript.

We hope these revisions address your concerns, and we remain open to any further suggestions or feedback.

Sincerely,

Dr. Hamidreza Rismanchi

2 Revision 1

1 comment · 2 Jan 2024

Associate Editor

ACCEPT 2 Jan 2024

Accept